AUGUST 13, 1767. THE NUMBER 847.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

VIENNA, *April* 25.

THEY write from Chemnitz, in Hungary, that ſome perſons of Frauenmarck, in the county of Hanten, having chaſed a wild boar for ſome time, and having followed it into the mountain, further perhaps than they had ever penetrated before, they ſaw on the ſnow the footſteps of a human creature, which they followed, and which led them to a cavern, where, to their great ſurpriſe, they found a young girl, quite naked, of a deep brown colour, and to appearance from 15 to 18 years of age. At firſt ſhe ſet up cries, but wept not. She gazed afterwards with ſurpriſe at thoſe round her, and ſuffered herſelf at laſt to be led away by them. They carried her to the hoſpital of Carpſen, a little Royal town in the county of Altſal, near Chemnitz, where they clothed her, and made her take ſome nouriſhment. Hitherto ſhe has conſtantly refuſed all the dreſſed meats that have been laid before her, and ſhe feeds only on raw victuals, the rind of trees, roots, and other things of the like nature, which ſhe devours very greedily. It is difficult to conjecture how ſhe came into the foreſt where ſhe was diſcovered, and how ſhe lived there.

LONDON, *May* 18.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, *April* 20,

"A French Gentleman in the ſervice of Spain, in quality of Captain to a regiment of foot, which was ſtationed at Paraguay, happening to beat a houſe of the Jeſuits on that continent, two manuſcripts fell into his hands, conſiſting, it is ſaid, of inſtructions from the General of the Society to the Miſſionaries in India. The officer perceiving that theſe inſtructions contained atrocious things, as well againſt the King of Spain as againſt the Pope, he took and clapped them up carefully in his pocketbook. The Superiour of the Jeſuits finding the manuſcript miſſing, ſuſpected the officer of having taken them, and employed prayers, promiſes, and threats, to prevail on him to reſtore them; but the officer having denied ſeeing them, the Jeſuits had recourſe to the authority of Mr. Savallos, Commandant General of Paraguay, who, being devoted to the Jeſuits, cauſed the French officer to be condemned by a council of war, under pretence of diſobedience, to loſe his employ, and to remain eight years in confinement at Ceuta. After this ſentence, the officer having found means to inform his family in France of his condition, they ſolicited the Spaniſh Miniſtry in his favour, and obtained an order for his being brought to Madrid. At his arrival he delivered up the two manuſcripts in queſtion to the Count d'Aranda, with whom he had ſeveral conferences. As to Mr. de Savallos, he is recalled, and diſgraced."

Extract of a letter from Paris, *April* 27.

"The pragmatick ſanction of the King of Spain againſt the Jeſuits in his ſtates is publickly ſold by the hawkers here, and in Spain.

"In 1598 theſe Fathers were baniſhed from France, for being concerned in the aſſaſſination of King Henry They were driven from England by Queen Elizabeth in 1602; from the Republick of Venice in 1605; from Poland in 1607; from Bohemia, Sileſia, Moravia, and Hungary, in 1619; where, however, they are again re-eſtabliſhed. They were expelled from Portugal and France, and now juſt baniſhed for ever from the monarchy of Spain."

On Saturday night ſome deſpatches were ſent away for Sir Henry Moore, Bart. Governour of New York, ſaid to be relative to the late reſolutions of an auguſt Aſſembly.

A late important reſolution, we are aſſured, was carried by 180 to 98.

Extract of a letter from the Eccleſiaſtick State, *April* 18.

"The Pope has addreſſed a brief to the King of Spain, to engage him to relent in favour of the Jeſuits; and, at all events, declaring that he will not receive them."

Extract of a letter from Florence, *April* 18.

"We are juſt now informed, by a letter from Rome, that after a deliberation on the ſubject of what has happened to the Jeſuits in Spain, it was reſolved not to receive in the Pope's territories any other of thoſe Religious than ſuch as are Italians by birth; and that orders to that purpoſe had been deſpatched to the Governours of all the ports in the Eccleſiaſtick State. We are not a little ſurpriſed at this news, ſince thoſe Fathers are each of them to enjoy a life annuity, and of courſe need not become burthenſome to the ſtate where they reſide. There are thouſands of conjectures made here on the occaſion of this cataſtrophe of the Jeſuits. We always thought that Spain was the laſt country where they were likely to ſuffer ſuch a diſgrace. The Society had its birth there; and Don Ignatius de Loyola, its founder, was a natural born ſubject of that kingdom."

On Friday laſt the Prince Frederick, Captain Hanan, one of the tranſports who ſailed with Commodore Byron to Patagonia in South America, arrived in the Downs, and remains for orders; and, we hear, he has got on board three men, two women, a boy, and a girl, of that country.

The General Court of the Eaſt India Company, which met on Monday at Merchant Taylors hall, did not break up until five yeſterday morning. The papers and letters received from abroad were read, and the general ſtate of the Company's affairs was laid before them; after which a motion was made for offering the Government 400,000 l. per annum for three years, or half their profits in trade for that time, which ever they ſhould prefer; which was agreed to. Then a motion was made for petitioning to be heard by council againſt the bill depending for regulating the dividends, and a great debate aroſe thereupon; at length a ballot for the queſtion was propoſed. Fifty Gentlemen proteſted againſt that motion; but, notwithſtanding, the ballot began at ten on Monday night, and was declared at four yeſterday morning, in favour of the petition.

A ſtop, it is ſaid, will ſoon be put to the enormous exportation of ſilver to the Eaſt Indies.

CHARLESTOWN, *June* 30.

Letters from Penſacola make mention of a re-enforcement of Spaniſh troops being arrived at New Orleans, part of which, with a convoy of proviſions, and ſome preſents for the Indians, was gone up the Miſſiſippi, to take poſſeſſion of the territories on the weſtern ſide of the river, ceded to Spain.

The ſame letters add that the French government ſtill continues at New Orleans.

Extract of a letter from New Providence, *June* 24.

"By a veſſel in three days from Porto Prince, in Cuba, we are aſſured that all the Jeſuits in that iſland had been ſeized a few days before ſhe ſailed, together with their papers and effects, to a very conſiderable amount, and carried to the Havannah, in order to be ſent from thence to Old Spain. They had not the leaſt notice or apprehenſion of this extraordinary revolution until they ſaw themſelves ſurrounded in their convents, &c. by a number of ſoldiers, and their perſons and properties conveyed, under guard, to the principal port in the iſland. This is all the news we have of any importance."

July 14. From North Carolina we are informed that Governour Tryon, with the commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, joined by the the chiefs of the Cherokee nation, on the 4th of June began to run out the boundary line between North Carolina and the Cherokee hunting grounds, at the Corner Tree on Reedy river, where the line behind the province terminates. The ſurveyors went a north courſe 53 miles, marking as they went into the mountains; and on the 13th of June they marked ſeveral trees on the top of Mount Tryon, on the head waters of White Oak and Pacolet creeks, running into Green and Broad rivers; but ſeveral obſtacles having impeded a further ſurvey, it was agreed by the whole that the boundary ſhould be a direct line from the ſaid marked trees to Chiſwell's mines in Virginia; which being ſettled and agreed upon, proper inſtruments were drawn up and ſigned by the parties preſent, to be tranſmitted to his Majeſty. The Indians were ſo highly pleaſed with his Honour's condeſcenſion to their ſeveral requiſitions that they complimented him with the war name of the *Great Wolf of North Carolina.*

Extract of a letter from Penſacola, *June* 13.

"Our Aſſembly is diſſolved by the Lieutenant Governour, and new writs of election are about to be iſſued. Diſputes run high, ſo that the whole province ſeems to be in confuſion."

Other letters from the ſame place mention that five traders had been lately found murdered on the Cherokee river, by (as the Cherokees ſay) ſome of the Northern tribes, who have ſtrolled thus far ſouth. The Creeks, by burning a Choctaw headman alive, whom they lately made priſoner, have kindled up afreſh the fury of that nation, which had almoſt ſubſided.

Friday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's ſhip Cygnet, Philip Durell, Eſq; commander, from Weſt Florida, who on his paſſage touched at the Havannah, where the Dons complimented him with a twenty four pounder from the Moro, which went through his larboard quarter, about ſix inches above water. Such treatment not reliſhing well with a free Britiſh ſubject, the Captain ſent a letter to the Governour, complaining of the inſult offered the Britiſh flag: and received for anſwer that it was his Catholick Majeſty's orders that no Britiſh ſhip ſhould enter that port. A few days after the Advanture frigat, Capt. Fitzherbert, with deſpatches from Admiral Parry for the Spaniſh Governour, came too off the harbour; and after delivering his letters, received the uſual ſcurrilous language of Engliſh B——t, &c.

BOSTON, *July* 20.

Laſt Thurſday, in the afternoon, two young men attempting to go on board a two maſt boat in our harbour, in a canoe, by ſome accident overſet; and one of them, named Loring, was drowned. His body was taken up on Friday, and decently interred on Saturday. He has left a ſorrowful widow, and ſeveral children.

A letter from London, of a late date, ſays: "His Majeſty, whoſe attention to learning and the ſciences, ever ſince his auſpicious reign, has been conſpicuous to the whole world, is now making the moſt valuable library in Europe, or perhaps in the world; having agents in all parts to collect books for this truly Royal purpoſe, and ſome of the moſt learned men in Great Britain are now employed in putting them in their proper order."

We hear from Hartford that early laſt Friday morning, on the riſing of a thunder ſtorm, one Samuel Darby of Canterbury left his houſe, while his family were in bed, and went to his brother's, who lived in the neighbourhood, and ſat down in his fire-place, where he had not been more than a minute when the lightning ſtruck the chimney, and killed him in an inſtant. His brother and ſiſter, who were in bed in the ſame room, were wounded by the falling of ſome of the ſtones from the chimney, but not dangerouſly. Mr. Darby was about 40 years old; his leaving home ſo early cannot be accounted for, as he never before appeared to be terrified with thunder, and the thunder was not hard when he left home.

NEW YORK, *July* 23.

Captain Braſs of this port, who has been miſſing for ſix months paſt, is arrived at New Orleans, after being five months at ſea.

Captain William Moore, of the brig Africa, who arrived here on Sunday laſt from New Orleans, brought with him one George Cahoon, a lad of about 15 or 16 years old, who ſays that he was (with the whole family) taken, about 10 years ago, from Cumberland county, in Virginia, by the French Iroquois Indians; that his father's name was alſo George Cahoon; and that three of his brothers, and three of his ſiſters, were ſtill with the Indians, when he was purchaſed by a French officer, and carried to the Miſſiſippi: the ſaid lad is now by choice going to Trois Rivieres in Canada, attending on two young Gentlemen, ſons of the Surveyor General of New Orleans.

Tueſday laſt arrived here Captain Cotton from Eſſequibo, but laſt in 15 days from St. Euſtatia. The day he ſailed from thence the brig Helena, Captain Harriot, arrived at Statia, from this port, in her way to Curacoa, and had brought in with him Doctor Vanzolingen, late owner, and Captain Livingſton, maſter of a ſloop, from this port, bound for the Weſt Indies, together with all his men, whom Captain Harriot took off the wreck at ſea, ſix days after he ſailed from this port. By ſeveral letters from them, we have the following melancholy account of their diſaſter: That on the 16th of June, four days after they left the land, the ſloop ſprung a leak, and, notwithſtanding all their endeavours, ſhe ſoon filled; they had but a few feet of the quarter deck above water, but the veſſel happily did not ſink under them. The next day ſeveral planks of the main deck blew up, and a pretty high ſea running, they were expoſed to the utmoſt diſtreſs; they could not make any ſail at all, but were left to the mercy of the waves. After continuing in this deplorable condition above four days, Captain Harriot happily appeared, and took them up. They ſaved nothing but the wet clothes on their back; and as the veſſel began to fall to pieces juſt as they were diſcovered, it is thought, had not the kind providence of God ſo ſeaſonably interpoſed, that in a few hours more they would all have periſhed.

July 27. Thurſday laſt Captain Bryſen arrived here from Newfoundland, in 33 days. He ſays that only one veſſel was there from the continent, and that a brig from Philadelphia, when he ſailed, and but few from England; but that Commodore Palliſer was daily expected. Fiſh very ſcarce.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, *June* 21.

"Monſ. D'Ulloa continues at the Belliez; the Spaniards are building a fort oppoſite the old one on the right hand as you enter the river, another within gunſhot of fort Bute, another below the Natchez, on the weſt ſide

of the river, and a fourth near fort Chartres, Illinois. Brigadier Haldiman is daily expected here, on his way to the Natchez. We hear the Lieutenant Governour has occasioned a general dissatisfaction among the inhabitants of Pensacola."

The report we had on Wednesday last of the arrival of the act of Parliament for the legislative body of this province to cease until the billeting act is complied with, we can assure the publick is without foundation, as no such act was brought here in the Gaspee, Captain Allen.

The 17th and 46th regiments are now embarked on board the transports destined for England, and the 28th embarks at Amboy. They have been more than ten years in America; and the 17th carries home no more than 60 men, out of 750, that came to America in it.

Captain Elder, in 17 days from Curacoa, informs us that provisions of all sorts are so prodigious plenty in all the West India islands that there is no market for any thing from the Northward; and that notwithstanding the Spaniards at Laguira are in a starving condition, they would not admit a Frenchman into their port with a supply of any thing.

Friday evening last Captain Tudor arrived here, in 12 days from St. Eustatia. Last Tuesday he spoke with Captain Finglas from the Straits for this port, and saw seven other vessels in company, all which he imagined were bound in here.

Saturday arrived here a transport from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 30.

To Messr. HALL *and* SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

As a tribute due to the worthy OFFICERS, *and brave* MEN, *of the* ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT, *please to give the following a place in your next paper, to testify the grateful sense the people of this province retain of their services, and the sense they have of their behaviour while in this city; in doing which you will oblige*

Your real friend,

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

LAST Sunday evening the Royal Highland regiment embarked for Ireland, which regiment, since its arrival in America, is distinguishable for having undergone most amazing fatigues; made long and frequent marches through an inhospitable country, bearing the most excessive heat, and severe cold, with alacrity and chearfulness; frequently encamping in deep snows, such as those who inhabit the interiour parts of this province but rarely see, and which those only who inhabit the most northern parts of Europe can have an idea of; continually exposed in camp, and on their marches, to the alarms of the savage enemy, who as frequently flew from them successless in their attempts; were present at almost every engagement during the late war in the West Indies and America; served at Guadaloupe, Martinico, the Havannah, at Ticonderoga, at the reduction of fort Du Quesne, at the reduction of Canada. They have the sincere thanks of the freemen of this province for that still further distinguishing mark of their resolution and bravery, by which, under the conduct of Colonel Bouquet, assisted with a small number of the Royal Americans, this, and the neighbouring provinces, are now at ease, and have the blessings of peace secured to them, from any further interruption from the savage enemy; and that though they were much inferiour in number, and had an additional disadvantage, a large convoy to protect, they defeated an enemy, whom, if successful, would have desolated the whole frontier; and instead of the distress which would have been consequently felt in the interiour parts of the province, have restored a beneficial and advantageous commerce. Besides our thanks for having thus secured our peace, they receive our thanks for that decorum in behaviour which they kept up during their stay in the barracks of this city, giving an example that the most amiable behaviour in civil life is not inconsistent with the character of the good soldier; and for their loyalty, fidelity, and orderly behaviour, the inhabitants of this city wish them, the officers and men, health, happiness, a safe and agreeable voyage.

Extract of a letter from London, *May* 22.

"Enclosed I send you a copy of the merchants report on the subject of Paper Money, obtained after many meetings, and delivered to the Ministry. But there are still great difficulties, the Board of Trade being extremely averse to the repeal of the act; and yet I hope we shall get over all, the Ministry being at length prevailed on to espouse the measure, that the colonies may have something to give on a requisition from the Crown, and that the duties may increase by the increase of commerce. But it is strongly reported that the present Ministry will be soon changed; if so, all our labour will be rendered fruitless."

The merchants of London, *trading to the continent of* America, *are of opinion,*

"That the most speedy and effectual relief for the colonies, in respect to the present distressed state of their commerce, for want of a medium of trade, will be the repeal of an act of Parliament respecting bills of credit in America, passed in the 4th year of his present Majesty; and that such repeal cannot hurt the British merchants, provided a clause be inserted in the act for the said repeal, declaring paper bills of credit shall not be a legal tender in payment of any sterling debts or contracts whatsoever, already made, or to be made by or with, or in the name and behalf of, any person residing in the kingdom of Great Britain."

From Pensacola we learn that the Commandant of the Spanish troops which were sent to take possession of New Orleans, having some dispute with the French engineer at that place, had withdrawn his detachment, and lay about 30 miles down the river, where he was waiting further orders. We further learn that the French inhabitants, in general, are very much dissatisfied that they should be under the Spanish government.

Extract of a letter from Pensacola, *June* 13.

"The following is a list of the acts passed by the Assembly in their late short session, viz.

"An act to amend and render more effectual an act entitled An act for granting certain duties to his Majesty, to be applied towards the support of the government of this province.

"An act for granting certain duties to his Majesty on all lumber, and other materials for building, imported into this province from foreign parts, and for applying the same to certain purposes.

"An act for regulating markets, and to prevent forestalling.

"An act empowering the magistrates of Charlotte county occasionally to prohibit the selling of rum, or other strong liquors, to the Indians.

"An act for the order and government of slaves.

"An act for clearing the streets of Pensacola, and for preventing nuisances in and about the said town.

"An act appointing commissioners for building a market-house, for regulating markets, and applying certain sums of money, for establishing a ferry at the river Perdido, and towards opening a road from Pensacola to the bay of Mobille.

"An act concerning attachments, and for regulating the Marshal's proceedings.

The Lieutenant Governour's speech on dissolving the Assembly.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

WHEN I called you together for the despatch of publick business, I met you with a heart truly disposed to join you in promoting the welfare and happiness of this infant colony; but on reading your journals, I find much of your attention taken up in unworthy attempts to throw reflections upon my conduct and the opinions of his Majesty's Council, the most insolent and shameful resolutions that any Assembly ever presented to a Governour; and I suppose your journals followed from my passing over your daring resolutions unnoticed.

But be assured that my moderation proceeded only from my wishing to have you carry through the publick business with alacrity and reputation to this colony, and not in swallowing up, in the most surprising manner, the very means which should be applied to its support.

What must other colonies think of you when they know how you tax the subject merely for your own benefit and advantage? I sincerely hoped your journals would have produced to the world a lasting monument of disinterestedness, by giving up, for the improvement of the colony, the great salaries which you have taken to yourselves.

Such grievances call aloud for redress; and I will redress and make them publickly known, that the people may have an opportunity of contributing to their own happiness hereafter, by a more proper choice of their Representatives.

I do, therefore, in his Majesty's name, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, dissolve this present Assembly, and you are hereby dissolved accordingly.

June 5, 1767.

"I had almost forgot to mention that a Gentleman in London, of considerable rank, an owner of lands here, has sent orders to his correspondent here to build upon his lot, agreeable to his Majesty's instructions; he has likewise ordered his garden lot to be cleared, giving for a reason that all those garden lots will soon become town lots: When this prediction is fulfilled, the town must be of great extent.

"Some other letters mention that there are considerable works to be carried on here, and that the state of this place, and of the province in general, has been taken under consideration; so that we may be satisfied the new colonies will not be neglected, as they have been for some time past."

By Captain Conyers from Barbados, we learn that about the middle of June a French brig loaded with coffee, sugar, and indigo, bound from St. Domingo, was cast away on Bermuda; the people, and great part of the cargo, saved.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 13.

L----N C----R's Lamentation

(Upon vainly attempting a reply to BURKE's answer to his first CRAMBE) versified.

——Non ego te meis
Chartis inornatum silebo
Totve tuos patiar labores
Impune, LANDON, *carpere lividas*
Obliviones. HORACE.

O HEAVENS! what means this torpor of my brain!
Why toil I thus the miserable strain,
And waste the lonely lamp, and fleeting hours,
In vain attention to the tuneful powers?
Times *were* when, *unrequir'd*, the raging fire
Flash'd through my soul, and rous'd the swelling lyre.
Quick, ardent *rhymes*, in graceful pairs, arose----
The *bays* methought already deck'd my brows.
Rapt in the frenzy of poetick rage,
Methought, with Hell combin'd, I war could wage;
Or cleave the clouds, and, from vast Pelion's height,
Storm highest Heaven and fill the Gods with fright.
Now (transient as the virgin's wish) no more
That flame exalts: Th' invigorating power,
That drove compact the torrent of my mind,
Expires, and leaves one heavy calm behind——
Inert, as fabled Lethe's stagnate flood;
Or, undisturb'd by breeze the piny wood----
O'erspread by mists, at midnight,---*gloomy, drear!*
And *worse*, if squeals the screech-owl on the ear
(Type of dull boisterous verse) his roundelay.
Father of song, *Apollo*, deign a ray;
Parnassian nymphs illuminate my mede;
Lest shame o'erwhelm your toilsome votary's head;
Lest *R-l--d, W-l---s* (sharp nos'd varlets those,
As e'er condemn'd poor * poet's metred prose)
Scorn my dull rubbish, and my bosom tear
With pangs, that BURKE himself would think severe.

* *July* 10, 1767. D. C.

* ——— *Minus aptus acutis*
Narribus horum hominum. HOR.

ADDRESS *to the* STOICKS.

Inscribed to ———

At tu, dum primi floret tibi temporis aetas;
Utere: non tardo labitur illa pede.
Nec maruthum torque: Puero quae gloria victo est?
In veteres ego dura, puella, senex.
Parce, precor, tenero. TIBULLUS.

"WHY do ye grant, ye Stoicks, to mankind
"Indulgence, but for pleasures of the mind?
"Look but on beauty. Say, pretenders grave,
"Have ye ne'er worship'd at its shrine? Ye have!
"Else why those efforts to repress the flame?
"Love still prevails; you conquer but the name.
"Must victors with their vanquish'd aye contend?
"Indeed such victory seems ill obtain'd.
"No *more*! devoutly bend to beauty's power,
"Amanda seek, and on your knees adore.
"Just Heaven Amanda to the world bestow'd,
"On purpose to refute your doctrines rude.
"Read the proud maxims of your sage. Her eyes
"Deign but a glance; and *Epictetus* lies.
"Alas! would she my passion recompense,
"No bliss I'd wish beyond the pale of sense."

HENRY DAVIDSON.

☞ *Some expressions in an* ESSAY *on* HONOUR, *published some weeks ago in my Gazette, having given offence, and as it has been supposed to be a piece of Dr.* LEE's, *I think myself obliged to declare that I did not receive it from him, and that I have the strongest reasons to believe he is not the author of that essay.* WILLIAM RIND.

Advertisements.

FALMOUTH, *August* 4, 1767.

THE subscriber intending to *Britain* next spring, where he purposes to remain for a short time, will give up to Mr. *James Robison* on the 10th day of *September* next the charge of that store in *Falmouth*, of which he has had the direction for some years past, for account of Mess. *Andrew Cochrane, William Cuninghame,* and Co. of *Glasgow*. He earnestly requests that those persons who have accounts with him may make it their business to come and have them settled as soon as is in their power after the above period in *September*, that, if not discharged, the balances may be ascertained by specialty, being desirous of closing all disputes that might arise with his successour, on his transactions. The store will be carried on to its usual extent by Mr. *Robison*, and the same indulgence continued to those persons that are indebted as has been customary.

ALEXANDER CUNINGHAME.

YORK Town, *August* 10, 1767.

THE subscriber has removed to his new shop the back of Mr. *Stevenson*'s store, where may be had a fresh assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, imported in the last ships from *London, viz.* Peruvian bark, India and Turkey rhubarb, jalap, ipecacuanha, turmerick, china, and sarsaparilla roots, volatiles of all sorts, æther, sallad oil in pint bottles, saltpetre, mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, Spanish flies, licorice juice, salts of wormwood and tartar, opium, antimony and its various preparations, gold and silver leaf, white and brown sugar candy, barley sugar, almonds in the shell, sago, salop, French and pearl barley, Turlington's balsam, Bateman's drops, Anderson's pills, oil of turpentine, Squire's grand elixir, goldbeaters skin, British oil, syrup capillaire, eau de luce, *&c. &c. &c. &c.*

BENJAMIN CATTON.

N. B. I propose selling cheap, for ready money.

PORTSMOUTH, *August* 11, 1767.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are desired to pay their respective debts to Mr. *James Ingram*, who alone is authorized to discharge them; and those who owe upon open accounts are desired to pay or give bond directly, otherwise suits will be commenced against such as fail to comply with this reasonable demand.

11 GEORGE MUTER.

NORFOLK, *August* 10, 1767.

THE ship *Christie*, JAMES FRAZER master, about 400 hhds. burthen, now lying at *Norfolk*, is to be let on charter to any part of *Europe* or the *West Indies*. For terms apply to the said master on board, or to the subscriber; who has a quantity of *Isle of May* SALT for sale, on reasonable terms.

2‖ ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

On Wednesday *the* 2*d of* September, *at* Charles City *court-house, will be sold at publick auction, by virtue of a deed of trust, for ready money, or short credit,*

SUNDRY SLAVES,

CONSISTING of men, women, and children. Also a TRACT of LAND, containing by estimation 6000 acres; likewise a MILL, and four acres of land adjoining, towards satisfying the debts of WILLIAM KENNON, Esquire. Any persons inclinable to become purchasers of the said land, or any part thereof, may in the mean time make their proposals for that purpose to

4 JOHN WAYLES, and LITTLEBURY HARDYMAN, } Trustees.